

REMARKS

Claims 1-33 are pending. Claims 10-12 are amended by this response. Claims 14-33 are added. No claims are cancelled.

Claims 10 and 12 are amended by this response for stylistic reasons in order to remove the use of the phrase “steps of” from the preamble of claim 10 and to insert the word “comprising” into the preamble of claims 10 and 12. Claim 12 is also made consistent with the disclosure as a whole by replacing the term “computer system” with the word “apparatus”. Claim 11 is amended to agree with the amendments of claim 10. The amendment to claim 10 does not narrow the breadth of claim 11. These amendments are unrelated to the patentability of the claims.

The Applicants thank the Examiner for his thorough search.

I. REJECTION BASED ON 35 USC §103

The Office Action rejects claims 1-13 under 35 USC §103 as unpatentable over Carcerano et al. in view of Garvey et al. This is incorrect. Fundamentally, the method and apparatus resulting from modifying Carceraon et al. in view of Garvey et al. lacks a disclosure, teaching, or suggestion of associating two functionally different submit methods with one form and selectively executing one of the methods when a submit button is selected at a client, wherein both submit method are for altering the same state.

A. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS 1, 10, 12, AND 13

The Office Action (at page 3) stated,

As result of the system the web browser interface is displayed as shown in Fig. 7 which includes device status (element 125) (a state of a particular network device) and device features (element 127)(changing the state of the particular network device)(associating with the form one of a first submit method for obtaining information about a state of a particular network device, and a second submit method for changing the state of the particular network device; sending the page to the client process;). ....

In other words, the Office Action associates the web page portion “Device Status” (125) with the claimed “first submit method for obtaining information about a state” and the web page portion “Device Features” (127) with the claimed “second submit method for changing the state”. The description of FIG. 7 is at column 12, line 63, through column 13, line 30, which state,

FIG. 7 is a representational view of browser interface 121 displaying detailed information about a particular device on network 1. In the example shown in FIG. 7, a printer has been selected. In response to a URL-encoded request to HTTP server 103, browser 83 has received HTML code identifying device status information 125, device and service information 126, device features 127 and hardware information 128. Accordingly, browser 83 has generated a visual display on browser interface 121 as instructed by this HTML code.

If the user of browser 83 has administrator privileges, as indicated by administrator mode indicator 122, then browser interface 121 [and not necessarily the web page of FIG. 7] can be manipulated to change the status and configuration of the device. For example, the user could change device features 127 so as to enable or disable stapling or sorting. In response to such changes, browser 83 sends an appropriate URL-encoded request identifying the targeted printer and the updated configuration data. As discussed above, HTTP server 103 runs the CGI script (or ASP web page) identified by the URL in the request so as to update database 105 accordingly. Then, network management server 104 modifies the status or configuration of the device according to the updated database.

Other possible pages that can be displayed by browser 83 through browser interface 121 include a preferences page, a support page and an EEPROM flash page. The preferences pages allows a user to monitor and change preferences data for browser 83 and browser- based network management system 109. The support page provides contact information for support of managed devices. Finally, the flash EEPROM page allows a user to flash (update) the EEPROM in a network interface device such as EEPROM 56 shown in FIG. 2. Thus, browser-based

network management system 109 can be used to not only configure these network interfaces, but also to update the software that runs those devices.

Although FIG. 7 shows two portions on one GUI, one portion is used for viewing features and the other section is used for viewing the status. There is no disclosure in FIG. 7 or in its description cited above of what method is used for obtaining information about a state and what method is used for changing the state. The word “method” only appears as the second word of the preamble of the claims of Carcerano et al. and nowhere else in their disclosure. Otherwise, the words “method”, “routine”, “subroutine”, and “function”, for example, do not appear in the specification of Carcerano et al. Inferring which operations are performed by which methods or other types of programming units is impossible. Presumably, the same method is used for performing all the functions associated with the web page of FIG. 7. In fact, FIG. 9 includes a “VIEW STATUS/CONFIGURATION OF A DEVICE” (see box S902) in the same flow diagram as “CHANGE STATUS/CONFIGURATION OF DEVICE” (see box S907), thereby suggesting that both getting information about a device and changing the status or state of a device are performed by the same method.

Further, claims 1, 10, 12, and 13 recite,

associating with the form one of a first submit method for obtaining information about *a state* of a particular network device, and a second submit method for changing *the state* of the particular network device... (emphasis added).

For antecedents, the “state” which is changed relies on the “state” about which information is changed, and therefore both states are the same “state”. In contrast, the Office Action relies upon the alleged states associated with the web page portion “Device Status” (125) (which the Office Action implies has “states” such as “printing” or “out of paper”) for the state about which information is being obtained and the web page portion

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“Device Features” (127) (which the Office Action implies has “states” such as “12 pages per minute” or “72 MB maximum memory”) for the states that are being changed, which are different types of states (assuming that they are “states”). If web portion “Device Features” (127) is the state being changed of claims 1, 10, 12 and 13, then to meet claims 1, 10, 12 and 13, (1) the web portion “Device Features” (127) also needs to be a state about which information is obtained and (2) a different method must be used for obtaining information about and for changing the alleged states of the web portion “Device Features” (127). Similarly, if web page portion “Device Status” (125) is the state being changed of claims 1, 10, 12, and 13, then to meet claims 1, 10, 12, and 13, (1) the web page portion “Device Status” also needs to be a state about which information is obtained and (2) a different method must be used for obtaining information about and for changing the alleged state of the web page portion “Device Status” (127). However, the Office Action has not shown either of these to be true.

Additionally, Carcerano et al. do not discuss any “form” associated with the web page displayed in FIG. 7, while in contrast claims 1, 10, 12, and 13 recite a “form” being associated with the two submit methods. Assuming *arguendo* that there is such a “form”, Carcerano et al. do not discuss using the web page for changing the alleged states displayed on the web page (associated with the web page portion “Device Features” (127)). Instead, Carcerano et al. (at column 13, lines 5-8) state,

If the user of browser 83 has administrator privileges, as indicated by administrator mode indicator 122, then browser interface 121 [and not necessarily the web page of FIG. 7] can be manipulated to change the status and configuration of the device. For example, the user could change device features 127 so as to enable or disable stapling or sorting.

In other words, although the browser interface 121 is used for making changes to the status or configuration, the web page shown in FIG. 7 (of the browser interface 121) is

not identical to the web page of FIG. 7, and therefore the web page of FIG. 7 is not disclosed as being used for changing the device features 127. As stated in column 13, lines 18 and 19, "Other possible pages that can be displayed by browser 83 through browser interface 121". Similarly, FIG. 6 shows another web page included in browser interface 121. Thus, the web page of FIG. 7 is just one of multiple pages of browser interface 121, and is not disclosed as being used for changing the configuration of the device features.

The web page of FIG. 7 is a properties page, as indicated by the legend "Properties for 173\_PLC 123" (just above the bar having the legend "Device Status"). One of ordinary skill in the art would presumably use a properties page for viewing and not for changing the properties, suggesting that the properties web page displaying the web page portion "Device Features" (127) is not used for changing the alleged "states" associated with web page portion "Device Features" (127).

Additionally, there are no edit buttons next to the fields of the web page portions "Device Status" (125) or "Device Features" (127). Instead, the edit buttons appear next to the fields of the web page portions "Device Services and Information" and the "Media Status". Even if the edit buttons facilitate the changing of an alleged state, presumably after pressing the edit button, another web page or dialog box associated with another form (if any) having different input fields would be displayed (which accepts input for effecting the change of a configuration) instead of the web page shown in FIG. 7.

Thus, in view of the above, there is no disclosure in FIG. 7 or in the above description of FIG. 7 of associating the web page of FIG. 7 with both obtaining information and with changing information. Consequently, there is also no disclosure of associating the page of FIG. 7 with both a first submit method for obtaining information

and a second submit method for changing information about the same state of the same network device, in contrast to the “form” of claims 1, 10, 12 and 13.

#### B. CLAIM 2

The Office Action (at page 2) stated,

By teaching the use of ASP as indicated above, the reference teaches that ASP provides means for managing the display page state by placing values in hidden form elements where the form elements travel with the form page.

However, the Office Action does not support its contention that inherently by using ASP, values identifying the particular network device are hidden in the form sent from the apparatus for configuring the particular network device to the client. The burden of proof is upon the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, when alleging that a feature is inherent, and the Applicants respectfully request support for the assertion of inherency.

#### C. CLAIMS 4-6

In claims 4-6, “the plurality of input fields” of the first and second submit methods both have the same antecedents, and therefore refer to the same plurality of input fields. Consequently, in claims 4-6, both the first and second submit methods obtain information for filling “the plurality of input fields”. Thus, both the first and second submit methods obtain information for the same plurality of input fields. Neither Carcerano et al. or Garvey et al. (whether taken alone or in combination) disclose, teach or suggest using two different methods for obtaining the same information and for filling in the same plurality of input fields.

D. CLAIM 7

The Office Action has not shown that the “first environmental variable” is a “Request.QueryString” and the “second environmental variable” is “Request.Form”.

E. DEPENDENT CLAIMS 2-9 AND 11

Each of claims 2-9 and 11 depends upon one or more of independent claims 1, 10, 12, and 13 and is therefore allowable for at least the same reasons. Although each of claims 1-13 contain additional features that are separately patentable, in view of the patentability of independent claims, the remaining dependent claims are not argued at this time to expedite prosecution.

F. NEW CLAIMS

Claim 14 recites a network using the apparatus of claim 12 and is therefore patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 12.

Claim 15 recites that the second submit method obtains information (in addition to changing information). Thus, in claim 15 both the first submit method and the second submit method obtain information method, which is not disclosed by Carcerano et al. or obvious over the combination of Carcerano et al. in view of Garvey et al.

Claim 16 includes all of the limitations of claim 1 and is therefore allowable for at least the same reasons. However, claim 16 is written from the point of view of the client, whereas claim 1 is written from the point of view of the apparatus configuring the network device. Claim 16 additionally, recites that which method is used to obtain the information in the plurality of input fields is based on user input, which is not shown in Carcerano et al.

New claims 17-25 are computer readable medium claims corresponding to method claims 2-9, and new claims 26-33 are apparatus claims corresponding to method claims 2-9. Therefore, claims 17-33 are patentable for at least the same reasons as claims 2-9.





New claims 17-25 are computer readable medium claims corresponding to method claims 2-9, and new claims 26-33 are apparatus claims corresponding to method claims 2-9. Therefore, claims 17-33 are patentable for at least the same reasons as claims 2-9.

## II. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, all pending claims are patentable over the art of record. Accordingly, allowance of all claims is hereby respectfully solicited.

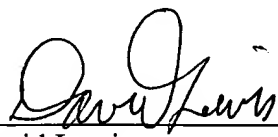
The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is believed that such contact would further the examination of the present application.

No extension fee is believed to be due. However, to the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee that may be due in relation to this application to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER LLP

Dated: June 8, 2004

  
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David Lewis  
Patent Agent, Reg. No. 33,101


1600 Willow Street  
San Jose, California 95125-5106  
Telephone No.: (408) 414-1213  
Facsimile No.: (408) 414-1076

### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

on June 8, 2004

by

  
Teresa Austin

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